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The Critiques in THE BULLETIN are presented as an official opinion by a member of the jury delegated for this purpose, and should not be interpreted as the collective opinion of the jury.

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OUT-OF-TOWN JUDGMENTS OF 1938-1939

As the year draws to a close and we contemplate the out-of-town judgments for 1939-1940, it may be well to record our experiences with these judgments this year.

The first judgment was held in Cambridge, Mass. and gave much encouragement for those to follow. Dean Emerson of Massachusetts Institute of Technology was a gracious host and arranged the exhibition in the new Architectural building, where the lighting was excellent and showed the drawings to best advantage. It was an impressive occasion and showed a most friendly spirit and keen interest. A Beaux-Arts judgment was a novel experience for some on the jury. The drawings were carefully examined and appraised to the satisfaction of all.

After a dinner at the Harvard Club of which Dean Emerson was the host, the jury returned to the second stage of the judgment, that of giving the drawings their final awards and selecting the medal and the prize designs. It was a coincidence that although Dean Emerson refrained from participating in the judgment because some of his students were entered in the competition, that when the winner was disclosed he proved to be one of his students.

In Chicago the drawings were hung in a space which had at one time been a beauty salon. The various partitions created alcoves and each jury therefore enjoyed complete privacy. After meeting at luncheon at the Tavern Club on the roof of 333 North Michigan Avenue, the juries analyzed the problems very carefully. Only after much debate did the individual juries begin to grade the designs. Following the second review, the drawings held for higher awards were assembled in one of the larger salons, and an interesting and lively defense for the various designs ensued. Because of the early afternoon hour (one o'clock) that the jury began, the final judging was completed by six o'clock. Professor Jones of the University of Minnesota, who wrote the program, stayed after the judgment to dictate the report of the jury, which provided the students with a review of the judgment which was written on the spot.

The Agricultural School problem was an exceedingly difficult one to give to a jury unfamiliar with the Beaux-Arts judgments, but the outcome demonstrated that the consensus of opinion in judging drawings of well trained men is the same whether in New York, Chicago or any other part of the country.

IRVING D. HARRIS

THE DETROIT JUDGMENT

The first Beaux-Arts Institute of Design judgment in Detroit was very well received. The jury was a most talented and enthusiastic one. The arrangements made by our Detroit confreres were well planned. Before Saturday half-holidays became the vogue, night judgments had been the custom (with us for the past forty years). The Detroit architects are a progressive group hence this judgment was scheduled by them for Saturday afternoon.

Bill Shepherd and I went to Detroit to help with the technique of the B.A.I.D. judgments but little assistance was required for many there were familiar with the procedure. Our Detroit friends entertained us at lunch (for which we are indebted to Mr. Kahn) prior to the serious work of the afternoon. After the judgment, Mr. Kahn took the jury to his house for a delightful visit and refreshments.

The jury for the preliminary judgment was divided into three groups; the North jury was headed by Mr. Albert Kahn; the South jury by Mr. Eero Saarinen; and the Center one by Mr. Robert Hubel.

Arguments (with a dash of invective) without which juries are rarely good, gave rise to lively debate. The seriousness and clarity of the logic was proof of the ability of the men as jurors, and indicated as well, their feeling of responsibility for the influence exerted on the students' point of view.

It was all very stimulating, and the great success of the Detroit experience should lead us to ask them to undertake this work again. Although the publicity for these out-of-town judgments was not extensive, since they were conducted as an experiment by the Department of Architecture, we are now confident that they should be incorporated as a part of the regular educational program of the Institute. Therefore next year as soon as the dates are decided upon they will be announced in the Bulletin.

The Saturday afternoon sessions have proved satisfactory from the point of view of less strain on the jurors physically as well as on their business time. Therefore, whenever possible, the out-of-town judgments will be held on a Saturday afternoon. So far it has been definitely decided to hold the judgment of the Class A Problem II for the Illuminating Engineering Society Prizes, in Cleveland. There will be other judgments in Philadelphia and in either St. Louis or Chicago.

INCIDENTAL INFORMATION

Many of our readers will be interested to learn that the programs issued by the Department of Architecture are used by the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C. in devising new tests for architects for government service.

A FILM LIBRARY

CLASS B PROBLEM V

JUDGMENT OF MAY 23, 1939

For more than forty years motion picture films have been produced in America and, after being seen by thousands of people, have disappeared. If these were now in existence, they would afford an invaluable record of the ideas and customs, the tastes, the moral and physical characteristics of our time. A society has now been formed to preserve some of this unique testimony from further destruction and to provide facilities for the preservation of films yet to be manufactured. This society will establish regional film libraries in eight important cities of America (and two in Canada). One of these libraries—which may be assumed to be in any city having a population in excess of 100,000—is the subject of this competition.

It is assumed that commercial as well as educational institutions will avail themselves of this service. Regular movie lectures will be given in a small hall providing projection room and stage, while those carrying on research can avail themselves of smaller reviewing rooms, which will include space for projector and screen to show films.

The site will be a rectangular corner lot, 200 feet by 100 feet, bounded to the south and on its short dimension by an important street and to the west, on its length, by a secondary street. The building lines are set back 25 feet from the main thoroughfare, 10 feet from the side street.

The building which may be two storeys in height and with or without basement, shall contain the following:

1. *Facilities for storage of films.* Twenty fireproof vaults, each 8 feet by 20 feet, with 12 foot ceilings. These are to be arranged along a corridor or corridors, and each vault is to be separately ventilated.

2. *Facilities for circulation of films.* There are to be two types of circulation: (a) for visitors and (b) for outside agencies. Provide catalog space, delivery and shipping space, clerical space, two small offices, and two small reviewing rooms to seat approximately 20 people, and a hall for lectures and showing of pictures with projection room and a stage to seat 100.

3. *Facilities for administration.* Two offices, curator's room, board room, laboratory for research, repair room, receiving room for accessions.

4. *Public spaces.* An entrance lobby and a main stairway. Auxiliary stairway, one service elevator, coat rooms, and toilets.

JURY OF AWARD

Richard M. Bennett
Newton P. Bevin
Max Bohm
A. F. Brinckerhoff
Gordon Bunshaft
Alfred Busselle, Jr.
Conrad W. Conrad
Robert W. Cutler
James Gambaro
Don Hatch
Caleb Hornbostel
George Barr Kayser
Walter Kilham, Jr.
Jean Labatut
Carl Landefeld
Theodore R. Nelson
Harry Seckel
Otto Teegen
Lucian E. Emith
Leonard B. Wamnes

REPORT OF THE JURY

GORDON BUNSHAFT

The difficulties of students solving a problem are sometimes the same difficulties that a jury has judging it. In this case the jury sympathized with the students in that the program was not too clear on certain points. The subject and general conception of the program the jury felt was an extremely interesting one, but, it did not give a clear picture of the exact use the building was going to be put to and by whom.

As a result, the schemes in general varied from very complicated plans attempting separate circulation to and from all Viewing Rooms to Vaults, as illustrated in problem by R. L. Brown, Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College, to the open plan of R. M. Amdal of the University of Illinois.

The problems in general were studied by the students, first from the point of plan or "parti," and then from the point of elevations. The jury very seldom felt that the problems were conceived as a building with well distributed and related enclosed volumes. It is regrettable that students have this approach of thinking of a building as a "parti," with elevations around it, instead of thinking of it as volumes enclosed by materials whose functions determine their "pretty" elevations.

Almost all of the presentations were either too complicated in plan or else developed into such broken up and unnecessarily monumental elevations that the jury was hard-pressed to find problems whose merits warranted First Mention or First Mention Placed.

The only First Mention Placed was given to Mr. Amdal whose problem solved the program extremely well. His design expressed a building well conceived and thought out. It is a small simple building expressing a place of quiet serious research and study. His is an open plan which is quite desirable, in that the whole group of people, workers and visitors are as one. As to details, Mr. Amdal's plan works very well, the storage vaults are all in one block, easily controlled and directly accessible to Receiving Room and Control Desk. His isolation of the staff offices is good in that they can study and carry on their research in a more intimate part of the building. His control is central in the building and can not only take care of the visitors, but the Receiving and Shipping parts of the building. His toilets are well located in that they use a volume in the building that would, in most cases, have been forgotten by the student. The placing of toilets on the second floor gives the toilets good light and ventilation, in fact the whole problem has been very well conceived as to the point of ventilation and light. The jury felt that it was an excellent problem.

The problem presented by Mr. Brown had an interesting plan and belongs to a group which isolated service circulation from visitors' circulation. It was the best of this type. However, the conception of his entrance hall and staircase was much too monumental. The jury was interested in the idea of keeping storage vaults on the same level as the Viewing Room and placing some of the more private offices on the second floor. Generally the building was too broken up in plan and in elevation, also, too monumental.

C. W. Ernst, Jr. of Pennsylvania State College showed a good deal of study and effort in his submission. He attempted to make the building much too complicated with separate corridors for the offices and unnecessary corridors for the small Viewing Rooms, which were too isolated. The control in this problem was also weak, but, Mr. Ernst attempted to get his building into the right scale. His elevations are simple in treatment although the masses of the whole building are too broken up.

The awards were distributed as follows:

1 First Mention Placed
6 First Mention
60 Mention
46 No Award
8 Hors Concours
121 Total Submitted

A GARDEN CASCADE

CLASS B NINE-HOUR SKETCH V—THE SPIERING PRIZE *JUDGMENT OF MAY 23, 1939*

A prize founded in memory of Louis C. Spiering, from funds bequeated by him to the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects and given for the best solution of the fifth Class "B" Nine-Hour Sketch of the school year. The prize is $50.00.

A brook crosses an estate but not near enough to the residence to afford enjoyment of the view and the sound of the water. The proprietor, therefore, has decided to divert sufficient water to develop a cascade and to make this the main motif of a small formal garden adjoining the residence.

The difference between the high and low levels available for the cascade is 15 feet. The high point is located 110 feet from the residence.

The cascade effect will be obtained not by a large amount of water, but rather by the judicious use of a small quantity passing from one architectonic element to another. These elements should be designed to make the minimum of water produce the maximum visual and sound effects. The number of intermediary levels and the width of the cascade are not limited.

Lighting equipment synchronized with the architectonic elements to permit remote control for the display of color effects at night will be provided, with the keyboard conveniently located in the living room of the residence from which a complete view of the cascade is obtainable.

JURY OF AWARD

Richard M. Bennett
A. F. Brinckerhoff
Robert W. Cutler
Jean Labatut
Otto Teegen

REPORT OF THE JURY

A. F. BRINCKERHOFF

While the program for this competition, requiring as it did the use of two elements—water and masonry—with provision for color effects, would seem to be comparatively simple of successful solution, it was evident to the jury that many of the competitors failed to appreciate the characteristics of the materials involved. Water normally seeks and usually achieves a lower level than its immediate surroundings, and to treat a setting of moving water in an architectural manner requires recognition of the dynamic characteristic of water.

After careful consideration, the jury decided to award the prize of $50.00 divided equally between C. H. Vahlberg of the University of Oklahoma, and S. Wheeler of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Mr. Vahlberg's submission was quite clever and original in its conception. It was the only one of its kind submitted. It consisted of a spherical form so supported as to provide for a cone of water resulting from the flow originating at the top of the sphere. Provision for colored light playing upon this column of water was made through the installation of niches immediately back of the falling water. As designed, the sphere would not afford the fall of water as represented in the drawing, but inasmuch as this defect could be very simply corrected by the addition of an undercut banding of the periphery of the sphere, the jury felt that it was fully acceptable.

Mr. Wheeler's submission, however, was based on quite a different conception, providing for a naturalistic setting through the use of boulders and a normal interesting cascade effect. The architectural feature consisted of a circular basin with a water spout at one side of the axis. This, however, was not happily placed in relation to the cascade—the center of interest—although it could have been so placed as to contribute appreciably to the composition.

There were three other submissions awarded Mention as follows: J. F. Ehlert, of the University of Illinois; L. L. Shick, of the University of Illinois; B. Russell of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. These submissions were quite in contrast, one with the other, although all were sound in principle and in the technique of handling water as a main feature. Mr. Shick's conception of the use of planes in staggered relationship, although poorly presented, was sound in principle of design and could result in a very successful dynamic play of water, as well as offering appealing opportunities for lighting effect.

The awards were distributed as follows:

5 Mention	60 No Award
7 Half Mention	72 Total Submitted

AN AQUARIUM

CLASS A PROBLEM V

JUDGMENT OF JUNE 6, 1939

A city of one million people on the northern Atlantic seaboard has funds for the construction of a modern aquarium. The site is a portion of a beautiful park forming at this point a slight promontory, and measures approximately 420 feet from boulevard to water front at its farthest point and 620 feet parallel to the boulevard. There is a drop of approximately 30 feet from the boulevard to the high water line. The aquarium with its gardens and approaches are to be considered a part of the park and should be made attractive from both the land and water side.

Particular study should be given to methods and arrangement of displays to afford maximum interest and visibility for spectators, with greatest ease of circulation, remembering that the aquarium will attract large crowds, particularly over week-ends. The exhibition galleries need not be brightly lighted as most of this light should come through the exhibits. It is intended to display specimens from tropical and temperate climates, and from both fresh and salt water, requiring about one hundred tanks.

GENERAL NOTES:

Authorities disagree on the correct sizes of tanks, etc., but it has been found that algae in the water obscure visibility in tanks which have a depth from glass to back wall greater than 6 feet to 8 feet for the largest specimens. The recently completed aquarium in St. Augustine is much criticized on this account. It is generally felt that the greatest practical size for single glass panels in display tanks is 7 feet wide by 3′6″ high, although one tank could have two or more glass panels, separated by strong mullions. A service alley is necessary behind each battery of display tanks, with one reserve tank for every two display tanks, convenient to both displays and service alley. Overhead daylight is best for both displays and service alley with auxiliary artificial lighting for use on dark days. An overhead crane over the service alleys is useful in handling large specimens.

Requirements:

Main Floor:

A. Entrance lobby with ticket booths, check rooms and space for sale of post cards, literature, etc. Public toilets must be easily accessible.
B. Exhibits. It is suggested that fresh water and salt water exhibits be grouped separately, owing to service problems. The competitor is free to decide the most interesting arrangement for the 100 display tanks, and is free to use two levels of the building if he sees fit, provided service problems can be solved.
C. Balanced aquarium room for display of small tropical fish.
D. Lecture theatre for 350 people.
E. Small library on main floor.
F. Administration offices.
G. Work space for servicing display and reserve tanks, feeding, etc.

Basement:

H. Entrances or exits on water front if desired, leading naturally to exhibits, with auxiliary ticket booths.
I. Services. These are to include space for boiler room, pump room, reserve water storage, refrigeration machinery, receiving room, elevator to work space on first floor, special tanks for care of diseased specimens, rooms for preparation of food and laboratories. Note that all machinery is often duplicated in a building of this type.

Landscape:

J. The gardens are to contain outdoor exhibits of amphibians and reptiles, and are to be carefully considered in relation to the building and its approaches, as well as to the park.

JURY OF AWARD

Henry T. Aspinwall
William F. R. Ballard
A. F. Brinckerhoff
J. Roy Carroll, Jr.
Henry Dumper
William Gehron
Joseph L. Hautman
George F. Howe
Otto F. Langmann
Julian Clarence Levi
John C. B. Moore
Henry F. Richardson
Paul Simpson
Seth Talcott
Otto Teegen
Max Otto Urbahn
Theodore J. Young

School Representatives:

Otto Faelton, University of Pennsylvania
Eugene Wasserman, University of Illinois
Herschel Elarth, University of Oklahoma

REPORT OF THE JURY

JOHN C. B. MOORE

This program was a stimulating incentive to free planning and imaginative use of space, both indoors and out. The requirements were sufficiently elastic to permit many possible solutions of the necessary practical requirements. The practical solution received due attention from the jury during the examination of each submission, but when adequately solved, the interest of the jury focussed rapidly on more basic architectural qualities in the drawings. The following factors were especially considered:

1. *Taking advantage of the site,* its position by the sea, its contours, and its approaches.

2. *Opening some portion of the building to the view, and utilizing different levels,* in a manner characteristic of the site.

3. *Providing ample entrance, proper control, and easy circulation for visitors to all public portions of the building,* and particularly to the groups of exhibits of different types of specimens.

4. *Proper lighting of exhibits.* The program suggested the advisability of overhead lighting for exhibits and service. Provision for lighting which required spectators to look toward the source of light was considered radically faulty.

5. *The balanced aquarium.* This appeared to have been a minor source of considerable difficulty to students. It was frequently made a large feature in an entrance hall or vestibule, with no provision for properly lighting the small specimens mentioned in the pro-

gram. This element should have been located in a room apart, not too far removed from the other specimens, not too large, and especially well lighted.

6. *Service.* Separate service entrance, and easy service arrangements within the building were considered essential. A unified work area, with direct communication to various types of specimens, was considered best.

7. *Presentation of drawings.* Many submissions showed signs of haste, and some were scarcely more than schemes quickly drawn up at large scale without adequate study in detail. A considerable number of renderings appeared to have been done with the obvious purpose of attempting to put over inferior or insufficiently studied work. This was noted with regret, for the Institute has lately made great efforts to discourage this tactic. Careful study really counts.

The following drawings received awards higher than mention and are here reviewed in some detail, with attention to the points most discussed at the judgment:

E. W. Smith, Jr., University of Illinois, First Medal: Clear, simple plan; entrance hall opens to the view. Excellent location of the auditorium, library and administration near the entrance. Variety in arrangement of exhibits; clear distinction of different kinds of specimens. Excellent provision for service with good entrance, ample well-lighted work space in the basement, and easy communication to different types of specimens. Excellent lighting of exhibits and service tanks (note the section). Building not excessive in size, elevation in good scale and distinctive in character. Approach simple and direct. Terraces with outdoor exhibits pleasantly arranged to take advantage of the site.

C. G. Andrews, Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College, First Medal: Clear plan, utilizing imaginative and varied forms, one portion of the building being a grotto cut in rock. Advantage taken of changes of level in the property. Good opening to the view; several fine terraces with outdoor exhibits. Service entrance somewhat cramped. Work area within the building centrally placed but without natural light and ventilation; good communication through service passages to the specimen tanks. Good elevation, though somewhat high, and severe in character.

G. A. Galaway, University of Illinois, Second Medal: Clear arrangements of plan, possibly somewhat congested at the angle where visitors pass from one main exhibit wing to another, but otherwise providing easy access to all portions of the building. Opens up to the exterior through the hall where the balanced aquarium is located; this provision may not be ideal for exhibit purposes. Takes advantage of the slope of the property to give natural light to a very large working basement, with service access from the land and from the water as well. This is a special feature which may be desirable; it does however reduce the possibility of opening out to the view for the benefit of visitors. The building is excessively high and conveys within its own design little feeling of its position on a dominating slope. Despite these criticisms, the study is an excellent one.

D. R. Goss, Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College, Second Medal: Plan takes advantage of the site. The approach affords stimulating views over the terraces containing the outdoor exhibits, and the sea, two separate wings contain exhibits of different kinds, the service access is especially good, with provision for a service yard enclosed on three sides. The lobby is excessive in size and disorganized in design, especially the wall containing the entrance door, and other openings. The method of reaching the terraces is interesting. The character of the elevation is not inappropriate, but certain elements are forced. Why is so much light provided in the auditorium, and why are there so many distinct volumes producing a complicated effect near the entrance?

L. L. Smith, University of Illinois, Second Medal: A conventional type of plan, well worked out. The principal elements are in proper relation to one another and in good proportion. All are easily accessible. The exhibit corridors are excessively long and offer little variety in arrangement. The work space is wholly below ground, without natural light or air. The elevation, though too long, is in good scale and pleasantly divided by panels of sculpture.

L. Rome, New York University, Second Medal: A building built around a sloping court which opens toward the view on its lower side. The plan is unfortunately somewhat restricted in dimension to achieve this purpose satisfactorily. It is also completely symmetrical, resulting in an unfortunate balance of library and auditorium (which appears too small). Structurally there is a curious contrast between the rhythm established by the many piers of the entrance gallery, and the huge span beyond, which holds up the entire wall of the building facing the court. The exhibit gallery lacks variety and relief. The presentation is hasty and poor. In spite of these defects, the problem was commended, as showing a determined effort to take advantage of the site, and making an attractive feature of a court within a closed symmetrical scheme.

S. Torkelsen, New York University, Second Medal: An interesting study of means of admission of natural light. This is shown in detail in section. From the point of view of planning, the scheme has little merit. The auditorium is badly placed in a position requiring every visitor to pass it on the way to and from the exhibits. The galleries are without variety or interest in arrangement; so also are the terraces and walks accompanying the building. The building has good scale and interesting character derived from the scheme of windows and lighting.

The awards were distributed as follows:

2 First Medal	31 No Award
5 Second Medal	3 Hors Concours
19 Mention	60 Total Submitted

A CANYON BRIDGE

CLASS A NINE-HOUR SKETCH V

JUDGMENT OF JUNE 6, 1939

A collector of works of art has bequeathed the Private Museum on his country estate to the nearby town. It is desired to obtain direct access to the property from a main highway, which will make it necessary for the entrance road to span a small canyon at the edge of the property.

A bridge, with a single small room for a gate keeper, designed to harmonize with the Private Museum and other buildings on the estate, is the subject of this program. The present buildings are of stone. The character of the Private Museum, and hence of the bridge itself, shall be determined by the designer.

The canyon is fifty feet in width at the road level and seventy-five feet above the canyon bed. The total width of road for both vehicles and pedestrians shall be sixteen feet.

JURY OF AWARD

J. Roy Carroll, Jr.
Henry Dumper
Otto Langmann
Henry F. Richardson
Otto Teegen
Max Otto Urbahn

School Representative: Herschel Elarth, University of Oklahoma

REPORT OF THE JURY

HENRY A. DUMPER, JR.

The jury felt that the level of design of the sketches submitted fell considerably below what might, in view of the simplicity of the problem, he reasonably expected of Class A. A failure to comprehend the scale of the structure was the most marked of the defects, most of the designs being appropriate for a much larger span. The prevailing use of excessively large masses of masonry for arches and abutments was unfortunate. The jury regretted the almost complete absence of attempts to develop any other structural forms than the masonry arch, either segmental or semi-circular.

The design submitted by B. B. Hyde of University of Pennsylvania, was felt by the jury to display considerable ingenuity and imagination in the form of the arch without sacrifice of structural soundness. It was in reasonable scale and well presented.

The designs accorded Half Mentions were in excellent scale and character. Both were very well presented. The jury questioned the structural soundness of the arch rings and the support of the projecting random masonry above them in the design submitted by P. S. Kelley of the University of Pennsylvania.

The awards were distributed as follows:

1 Mention	61 No Award
2 Half Mention	64 Total Submitted

REPORTS OF JUDGMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

CLASS B PROBLEM V — *A FILM LIBRARY*

AWARDS

121 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
Mention: J. C. Armstrong, Jr., B. R. Griffith, J. T. Harnack, B. M. Jackman, H. M. Neilson, G. C. Pierce, W. Scott, L. G. Stenberg
No Award: 2

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
Mention: S. L. Chaconas, E. L. A. Daly, G. H. Tsuruoka
No Award: 5

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W. R. U.:
Mention: G. R. Phelps
No Award: 6
Hors Concours: J. R. Steffens

DREXEL INSTITUTE ATELIER, PHILADELPHIA:
No Award: 4

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
Mention: D. Bachler, R. H. Bonn, J. Cherry, W. H. Evins, G. P. Foote, T. E. Garner, R. E. Harrison, H. Van Buren
No Award: 1
Hors Concours: W. F. Letson

JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:
No Award: 5

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
First Mention: R. L. Brown, B. Russell
Mention: J. B. Green, F. K. Harrington, J. M. Hendrickson, H. H. Henderson, R. Walker, S. M. Wheeler, J. G. Williams
No Award: 3
Hors Concours: D. McPheeters

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:
First Mention: T. W. Coatsworth, C. W. Ernst, Jr.
Mention: J. F. Akers, R. G. Booth, W. W. Hayes, H. G. Wilson
No Award: 2
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:
No Award: 1
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
First Mention Placed: R. M. Amdal
First Mention: C. W. Sanders, W. C. Wright
Mention: B. Adams, W. Awsumb, W. R. Buckley, L. C. Bernard, C. Bradley, D. R. Brown, C. E. Boettcher, D. M. Checkley, N. J. Fassler, S. C. Fuller, L. N. Francescon, D. L. Grieb, M. Gragg, J. Hollabaugh, D. Honn, A. F. Hendler, R. A. Jorgensen, A. Konikoff, R. H. Lesser, O. Mendez, R. Myers, F. D. Miles, S. G. Paulsen, P. Romigh, R. W. Shield, L. W. Schwall, C. P. Stewart, E. R. Smeallie
No Award: 1
Hors Concours: D. D. Dick, J. G. Fogarty, W. L. Shick, M. A. Sornik
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY:
No Award: 3
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:
No Award: 4
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:
No Award: 6
Hors Concours: C. J. Vahlberg
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA:
Mention: G. R. Pacheco
No Award: 2
UNAFFILIATED:
NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY:
No Award: 1

CLASS B NINE-HOUR SKETCH V—THE SPIERING PRIZE — *A GARDEN CASCADE*

AWARDS

72 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
Half Mention: W. Scott
CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W. R. U.:
Half Mention: C. H. Droppers
GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
Half Mention: J. S. Hamilton, Jr.
OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
Mention and $25 Prize: S. Wheeler
Mention: B. Russell

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
Mention: J. F. Ehlert, W. L. Shick
Half Mention: R. Lesser, C. W. Sanders

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:
Mention and $25 Prize: C. J. Vahlberg
Half Mention: J. Knight

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
Half Mention: C. J. Brinton, 3rd

CLASS A PROBLEM V *AN AQUARIUM*

AWARDS

60 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

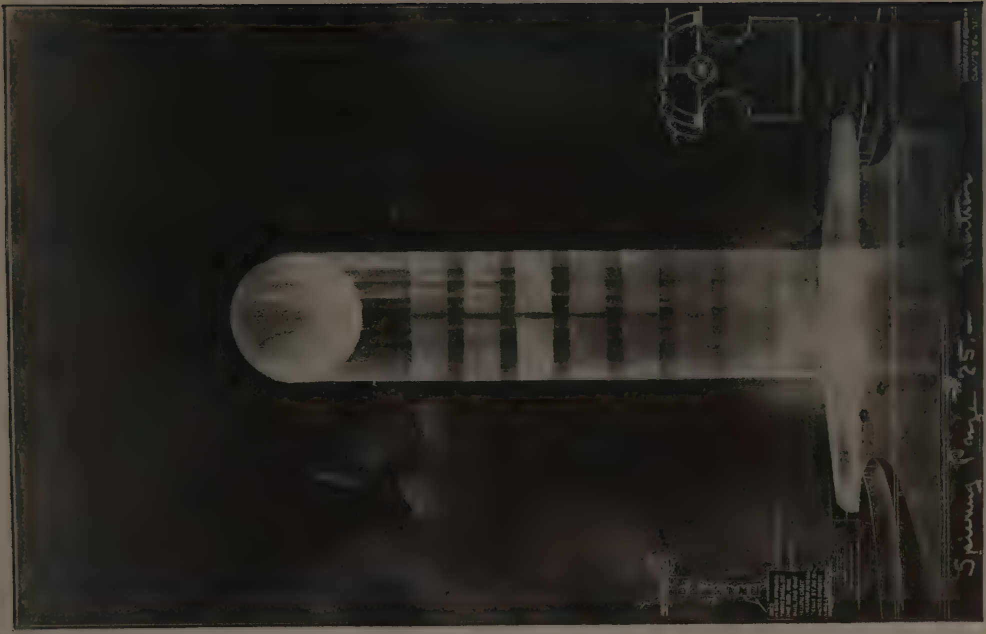
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
  No Award: 2
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
  Mention: E. G. Fellinger
  No Award: 5
CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W. R. U.:
  No Award: 4
GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
  Mention: M. A. Goette, A. C. Hudson, J. L. Morrison, R. Plunkett
  No Award: 1
JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:
  No Award: 1
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
  Second Medal: L. Rome, S. Torkelsen
  No Award: 1
  Hors Concours: F. LaBianca
OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
  First Medal: C. G. Andrews
  Second Medal: D. R. Goss
  Mention: B. W. Berry, E. W. Dykes, H. Horton, J. H. Hudson, T. B. Maule
  No Award: 1
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:
  Hors Concours: J. L. Thorne
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
  First Medal: E. W. Smith, Jr.
  Second Medal: G. A. Galaway, L. L. Smith
  Mention: C. Blum, G. F. Higgins, D. J. Nacht, D. D. Rupe, L. J. Soucek
  No Award: 4
  Hors Concours: F. C. Williams
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:
  No Award: 3
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
  Mention: J. M. Brown, E. L. Kennedy, R. M. Price, W. A. Trimble
  No Award: 5
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA:
  No Award: 4

CLASS A NINE-HOUR SKETCH V *A CANYON BRIDGE*

AWARDS

64 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

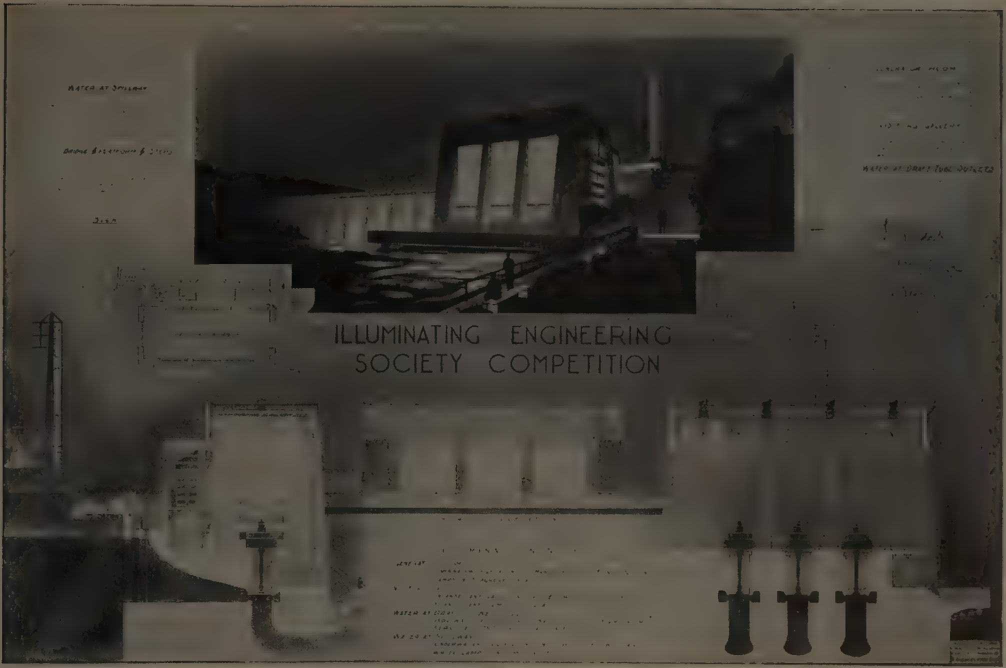
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
  Mention: B. B. Hyde
  Half Mention: P. S. Kelly
UNAFFILIATED:
NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY:
  Half Mention: F. Wehrle



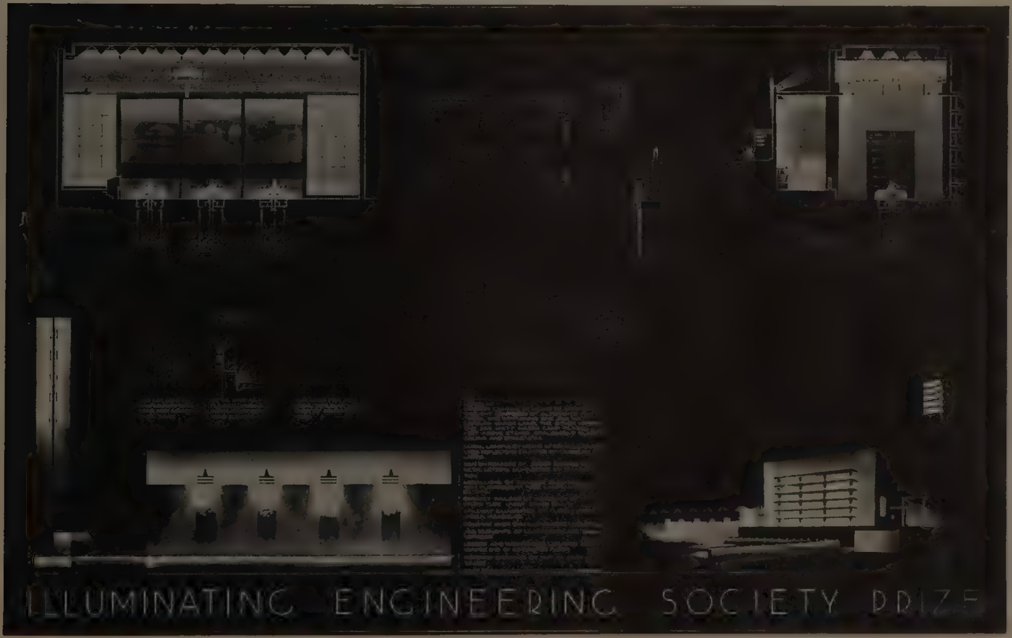
SPIERING PRIZE $25, MENTION—C. J. VAHLBERG

SPIERING PRIZE $25, MENTION—S. WHEELER

CLASS B NINE-HOUR SKETCH V—A GARDEN CASCADE

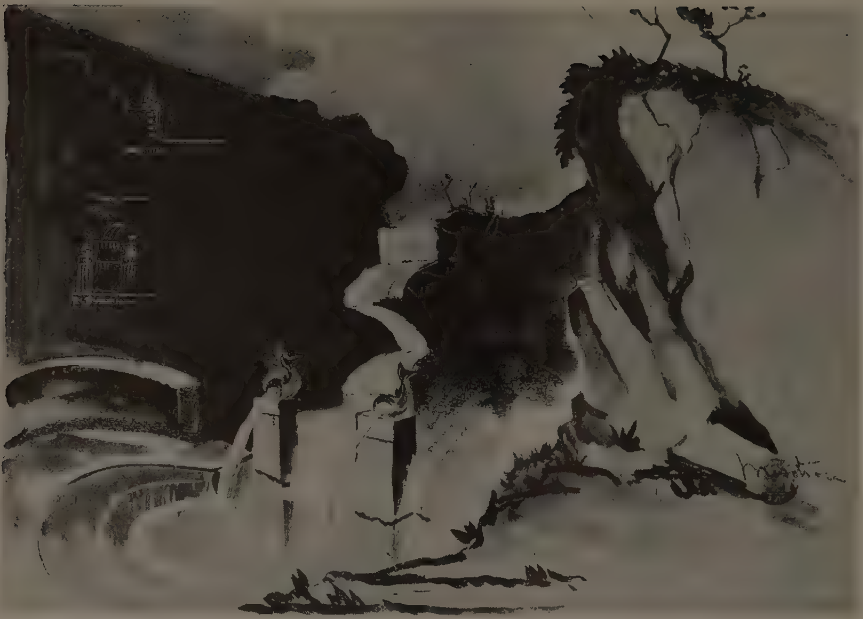


SECOND PRIZE, ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY COMPETITION
FIRST MEDAL—F. C. WILLIAMS

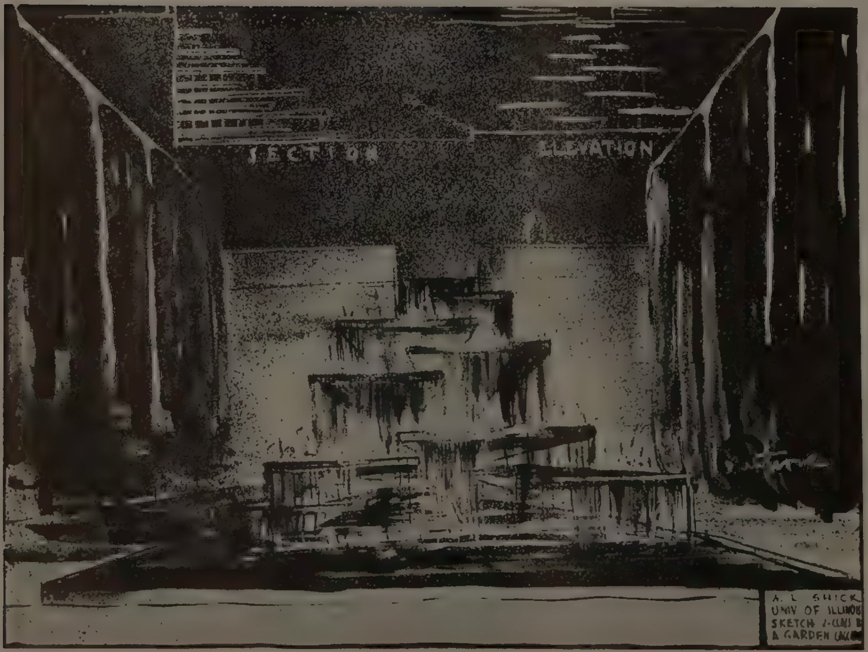


THIRD PRIZE, ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY COMPETITION
FIRST MEDAL—D. J. NACHT

CLASS A PROBLEM IV—A HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT

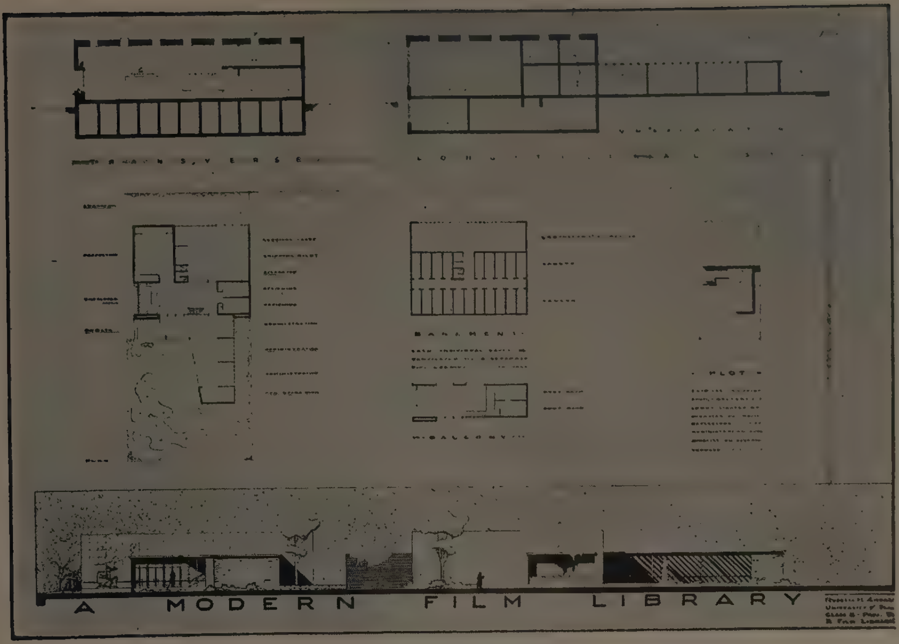


MENTION—R. RUSSELL



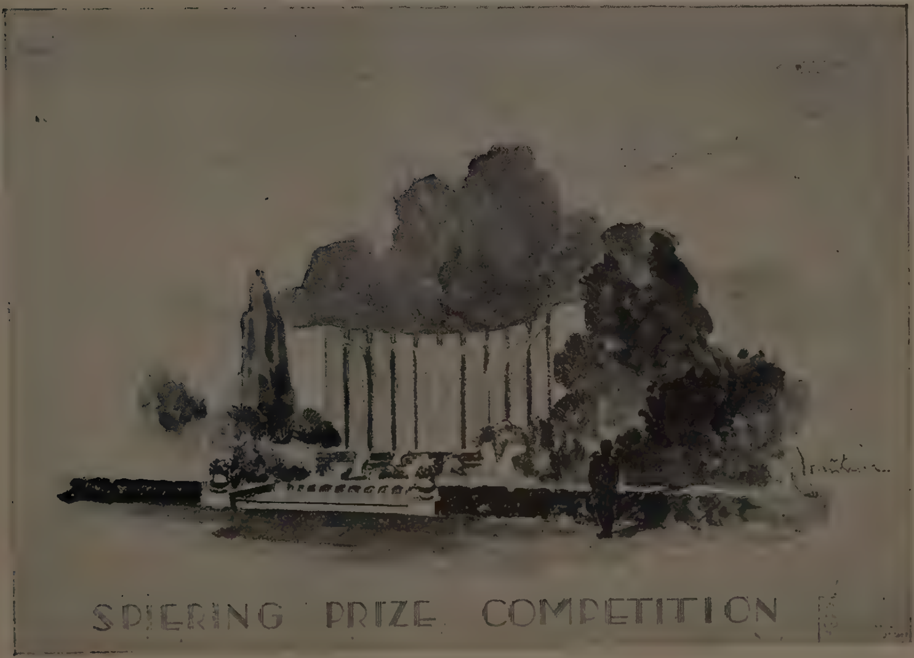
MENTION—W. L. SHICK

CLASS B NINE-HOUR SKETCH V—A GARDEN CASCADE



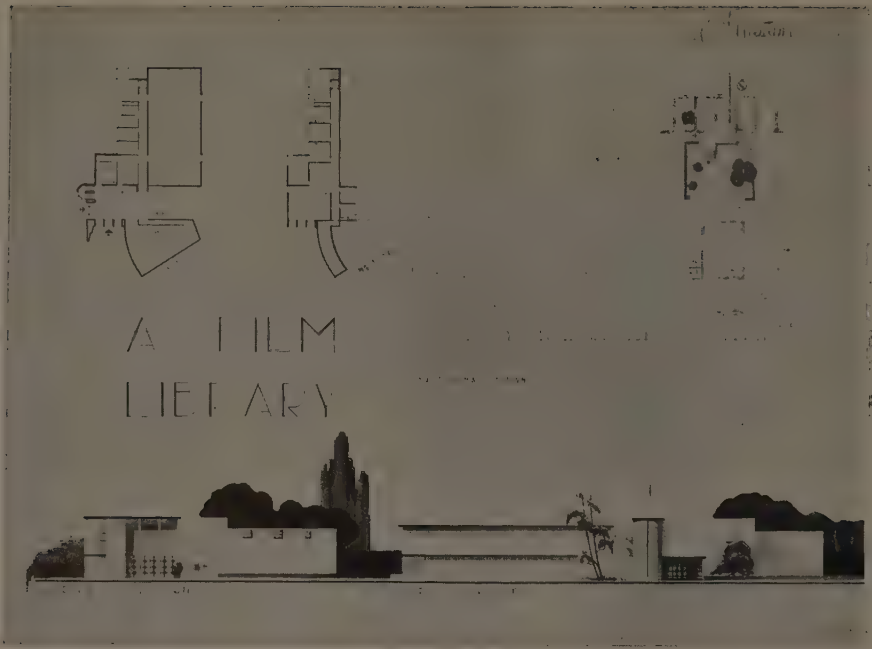
FIRST MENTION PLACED—R. M. AMDAL

CLASS B PROBLEM V—A FILM LIBRARY

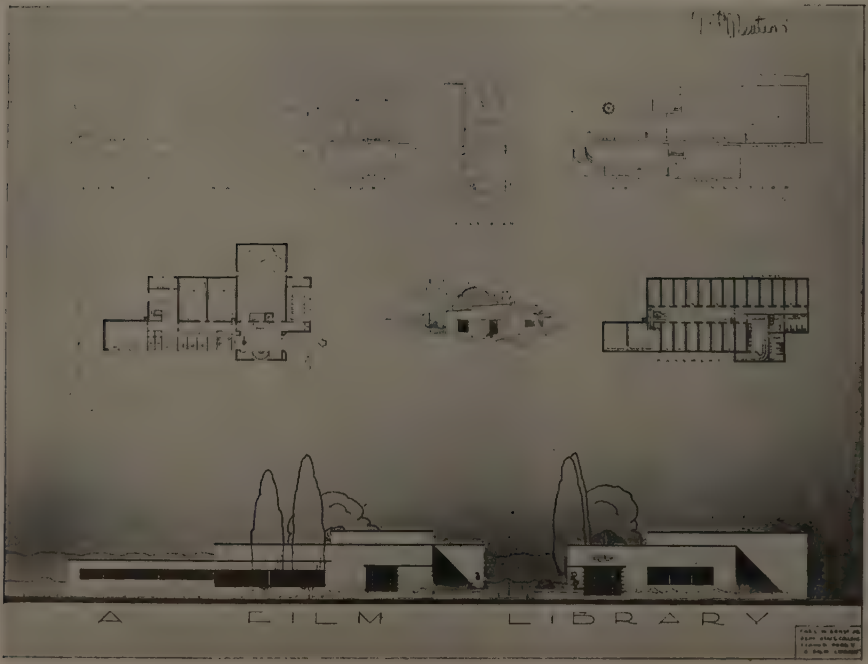


MENTION—J. F. EHLERT

CLASS B NINE-HOUR SKETCH V—A GARDEN CASCADE

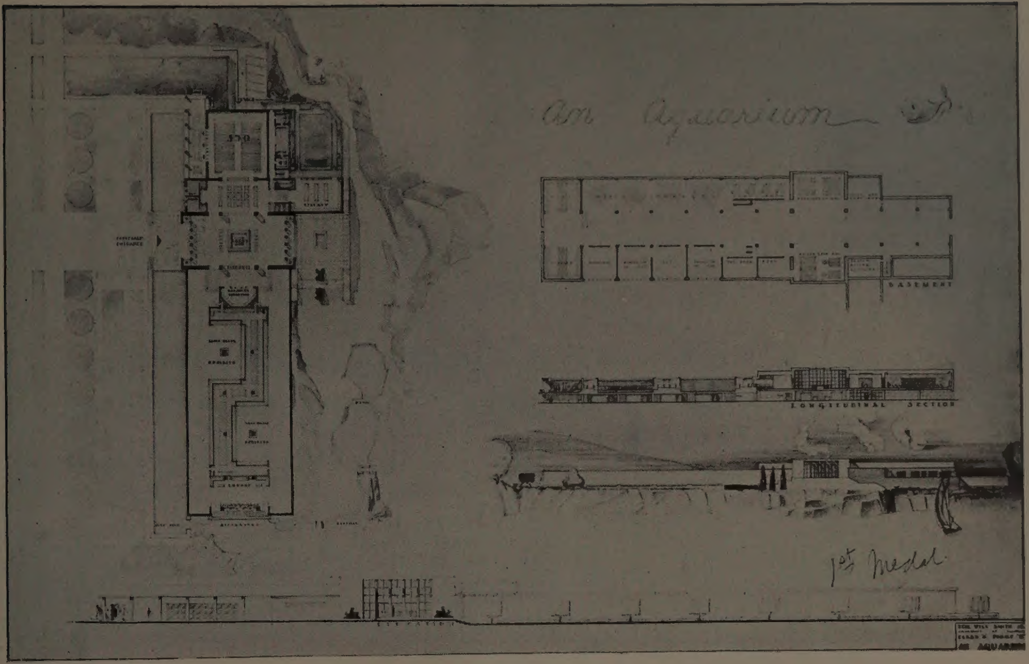


FIRST MENTION—R. L. BROWN

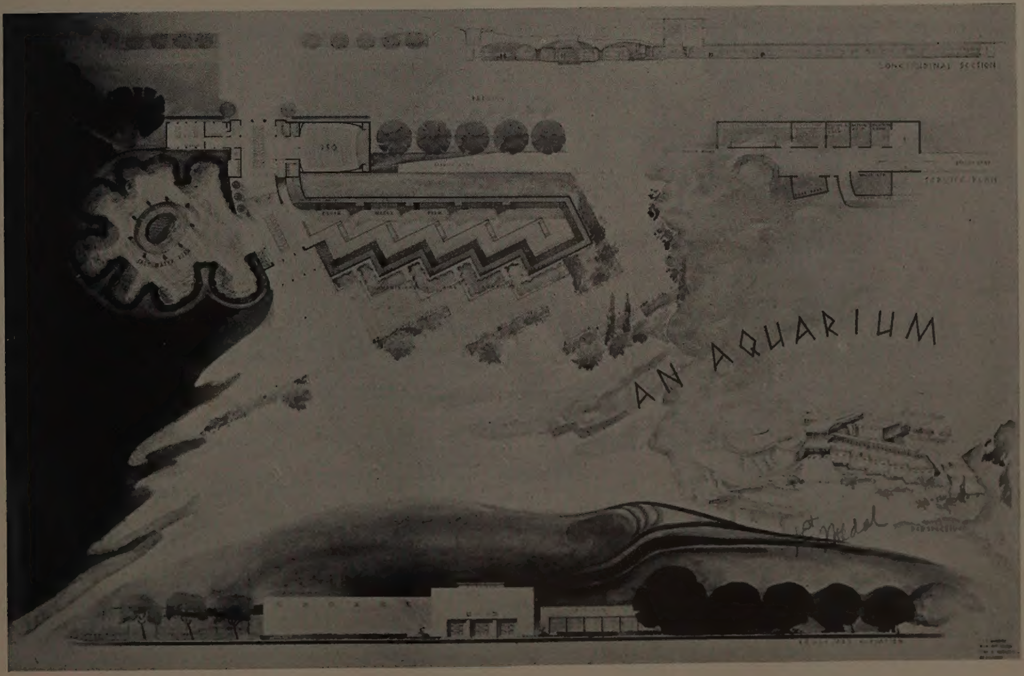


FIRST MENTION—C. W. ERNST, JR.

CLASS B PROBLEM V—A FILM LIBRARY

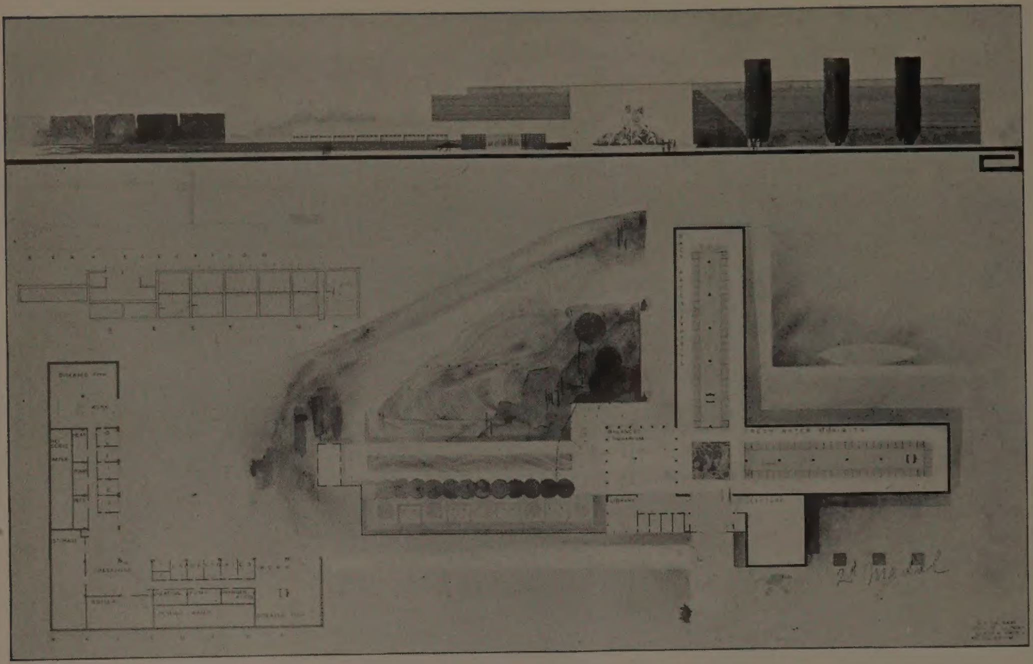


FIRST MEDAL—E. W. SMITH, JR.

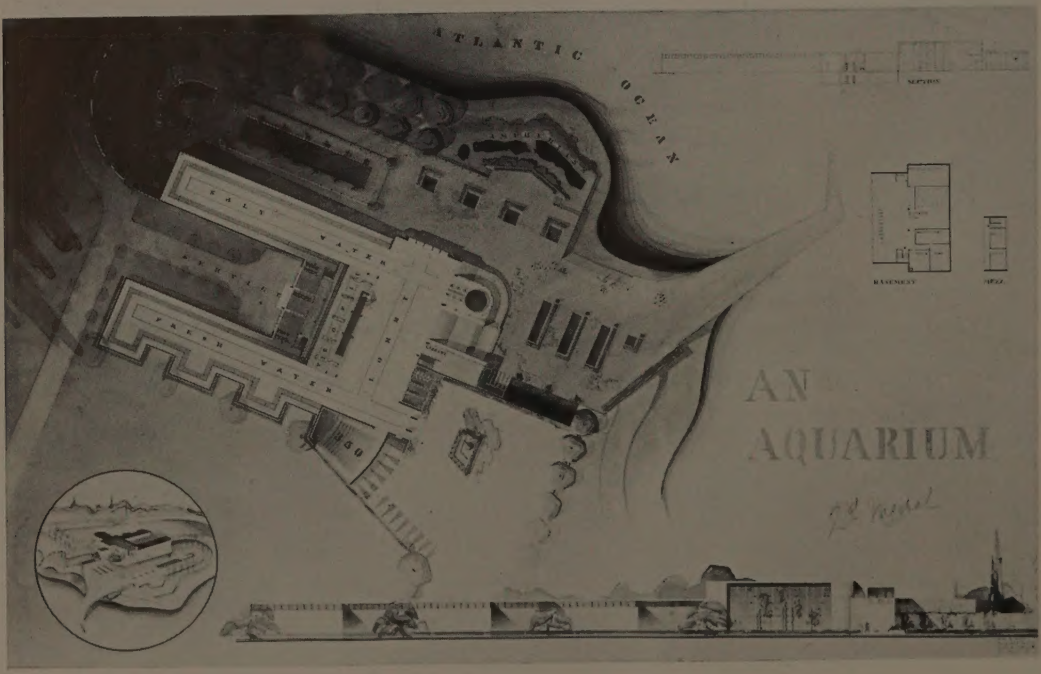


FIRST MEDAL—C. G. ANDREWS

CLASS A PROBLEM V—AN AQUARIUM

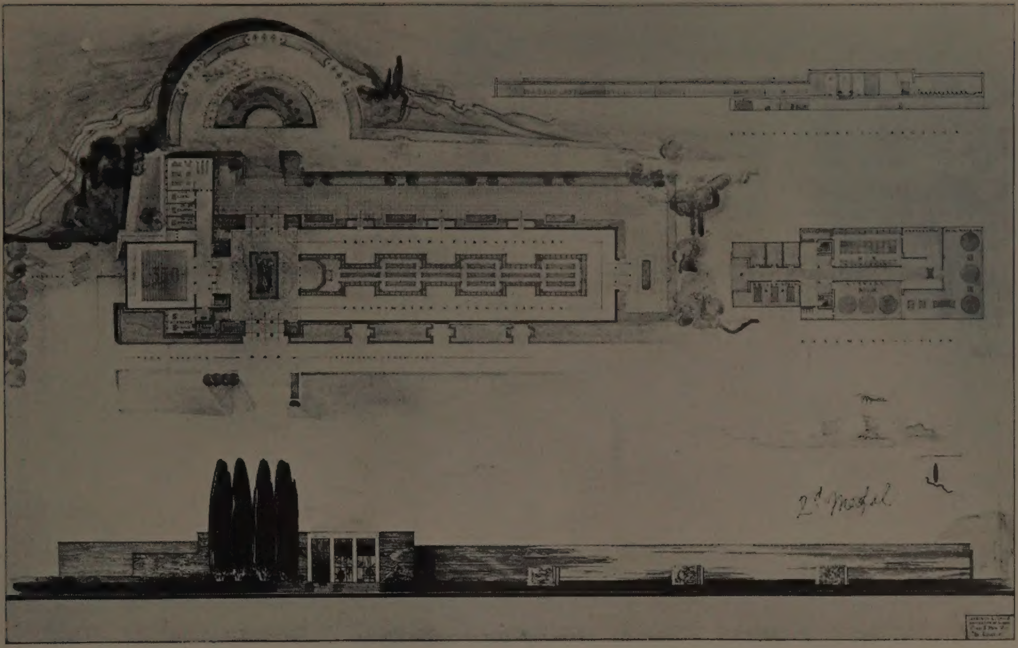


SECOND MEDAL—G. A. GALAWAY

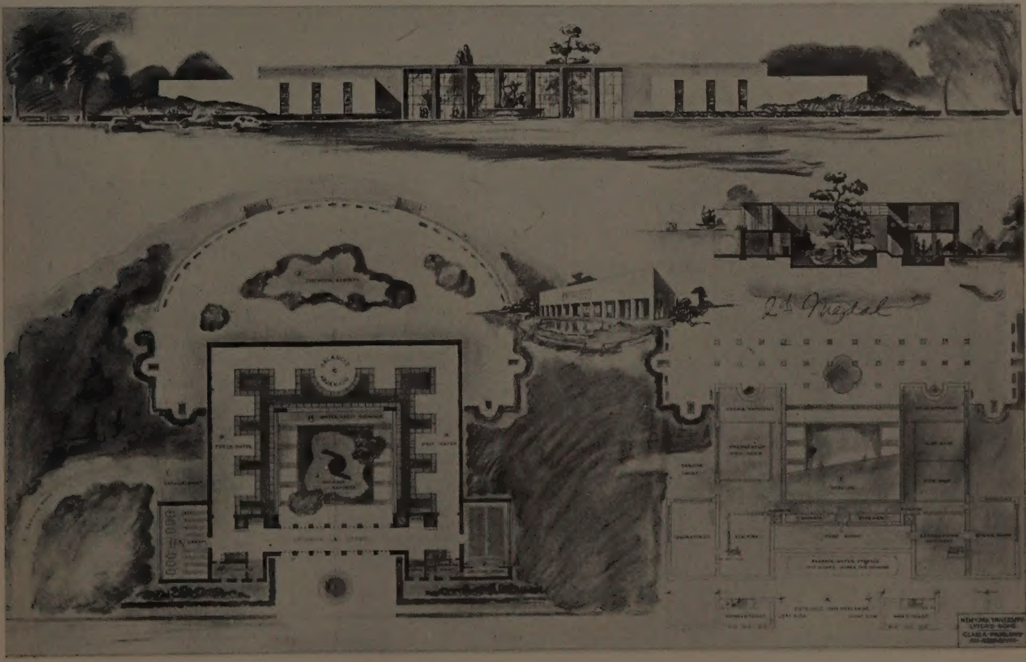


SECOND MEDAL—D. R. GOSS

CLASS A PROBLEM V—AN AQUARIUM

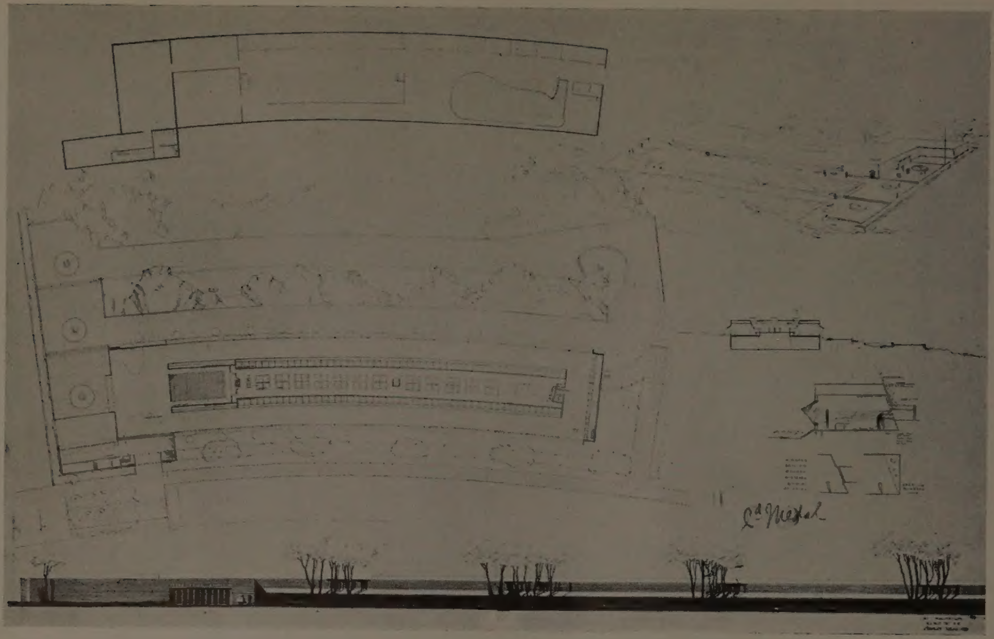


SECOND MEDAL—L. L. SMITH



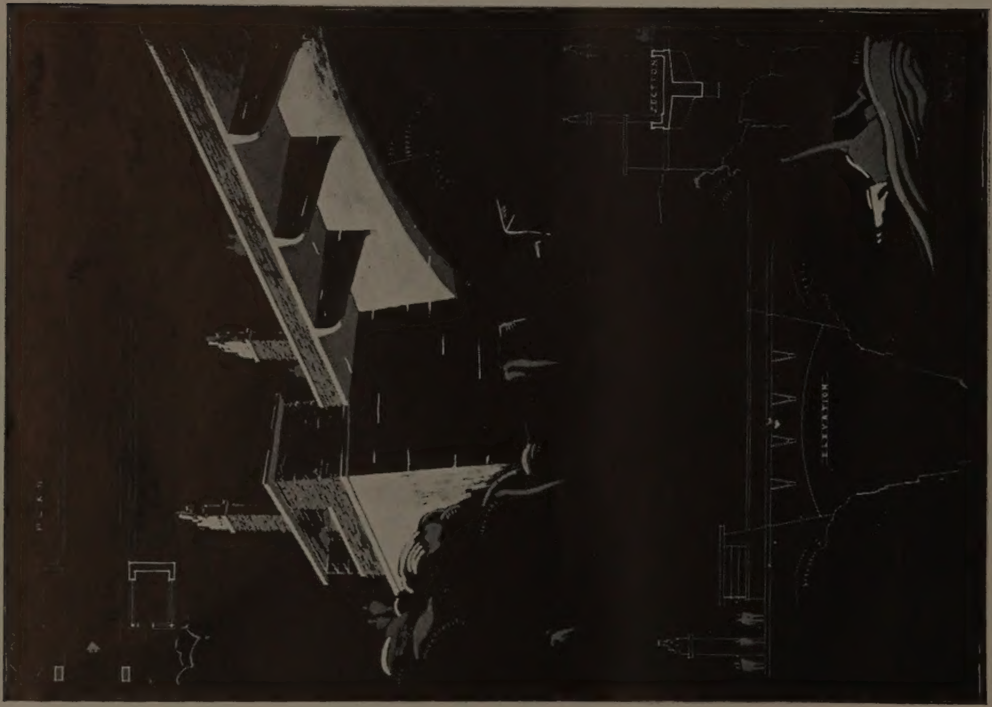
SECOND MEDAL—L. ROME

CLASS A PROBLEM V—AN AQUARIUM



SECOND MEDAL—S. TORKELSEN

CLASS A PROBLEM V—AN AQUARIUM



MENTION—B. B. HYDE

CLASS A NINE-HOUR SKETCH V—A CANYON BRIDGE